## **CAGE** Questionnaire

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	The CAGE is a very brief, relatively nonconfrontational questionnaire for detection of alcoholism usually directed "have you ever" but may be focused to delineate past or present.
TARGET POPULATION	⊠ Adults
	⊠ Adolescents (over 16 years)
	Groups for which this instrument might be especially helpful?
	Usually in general medical population being examined in a primary care setting
ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES	Number of items: 4
	Number of subscales:
	Format(s): 🗵 Pencil-and-paper self-administered
	<b>⊠</b> Interview
	☐ Observation
	☐ Other
	Time required for administration: Less than 1 minute
	Administered by: Professional or technician
	Training required for administration? $\square$ yes $\boxtimes$ no
	Comments: Easy to learn, easy to remember, easy to replicate
SCORING	Time required to score/interpret: Instantaneous
	Scored by: Tester
	Computerized scoring or interpretation available? $\square$ yes $\square$ no
	Norms available? ⊠ yes □ no

PSYCHOMETRICS	Have reliability studies been done? $\boxtimes$ yes $\square$ no
	What measure(s) of reliability was used?
	☐ Test-retest
	☐ Split half
	Have validity studies been done? $\boxtimes$ yes $\square$ no
	What measures of validity have been derived?
	☐ Content
	☑ Criterion (predictive, concurrent, "postdictive")
	☐ Construct
CLINICAL UTILITY OF INSTRUMENT	The CAGE is a very useful bedside clinical desk instrument. It has become the favorite of family practice physicians and general internists and also is very popular in nursing.
RESEARCH APPLICABILITY	The CAGE has much less potential for most research uses than for clinical use
SOURCE, COST AND COPYRIGHT ISSUE	Copyright: ☐ yes ⊠ no
	Cost: Public domain
	Source: The CAGE Questionnaire was developed by John Ewing. The exact wording can be found in the source reference below. No permission is necessary unless used in a profit-making endeavor.
SOURCE REFERENCE	Ewing, J.A. (1984). Detecting alcoholism: The CAGE questionnaire. <i>JAMA: Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , <i>252</i> , 1905–1907.
SUPPORTING REFERENCES	Reynaud, M., Schwan, R., Loiseaux-Meunier, M.N., Albuisson, E. & Deteix, P. (2001). Patients admitted to emergency services for drunkenness: Moderate alcohol users or harmful drinkers? <i>American Journal of Psychiatry</i> , <i>158</i> (1), 96-99.
	Aertgeerts, B., Buntinx, F., Fevery, J. & Ansoms, S. (2000). Is there a difference between CAGE interviews and written CAGE interviews. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 24(5), 733-736.
	Fiellin, D.A., Reid, M.C. & O'Connor, P.G. (2000). Screening for alcohol problems in primary care: Systemic review. <i>Journal of General Internal Medicine</i> , <i>15</i> (Suppl. 1), 65-66.
	Mayfield, D., McLeod, G. & Hall, P. (1974). The CAGE questionnaire: Validation of a new alcoholism instrument. <i>American Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 131, 1121-1123.